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THE COUNTRY COURIER.

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BARENT GARDENIER,

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This paper is published twice a week, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, on a large super royal sheet, in an octavo form, so that if the numbers are preserved, they will make two volumes in each year, each volume containing about eight hundred pages; making sixteen hundred pages a year, free of Advertisements, for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The profit which can be made from such a paper is very small; and it is therefore, necessary that a rigid system of punctuality should be established and adhered to. This can only be done by insisting on payment in advance. That system will be hereafter scrupulously adhered to, without respect of persons.

The same cause which renders punctuality indispensable, renders it necessary also, that the remittance be made so that five dollars, a year, New-York money, may be realized from it. Little or nothing can be realized, if when a five dollar bill is sent us, we are obliged to pay a broker from eleven to twenty-five per cent, to turn it into money current in this city.

It will follow, we trust, not less conclusively, that we ought not to be subjected to postage.

Upon these terms we are willing to publish the Country Courier, and whether we have to print it for fifty subscribers or a thousand, upon no other terms shall, or can we publish it.

To publishers of Newspapers in the United States and elsewhere.

It is requested that such of you as publish daily papers, will give the above an insertion, and the favor will be returned whenever requested. To others we have in particular to propose, that they give the above as many insertions as will make up the difference between the price of their papers and this.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

Mr. GARDENIER,

I observe in the Courier of Tuesday, taken from the Petersburg Intelligencer, an account of the extraordinary powers of a Sack Indian.

I am, however, not about calling in question the exquisite beauty of his shape, the colour of his skin, his taste in theatrically painting himself, nor even the astonishing powers of his memory. Neither am I about expressing any surprise at the writer preferring the company of this interesting Sack to listening to the "eloquence" of Mr. Clay, or the "logical reasoning" of Mr. Grundy on bank establishments in Kentucky. But I propose to remark that the powers of memory attributed to the Sack are a very different thing from the power of mind exhibited by young Colburn, the "arithmetical prodigy," who was able to extract the square or cube root from any number pro-

posed to him; it would be very extraordinary to observe a child that should learn the multiplication table by heart, if, (without apparently any more knowledge,) he should be able instantaneously to multiply any eight or ten numbers into one another when the utmost the table taught him was twelve times twelve.

If Colburn had committed to memory a table of the squares and cubes of numbers to the extent of any series, I do not conceive that would enable him to extract a root without the instinctive perception of "reasoning or deduction" that would have been necessary to enable the Sack Indian to comprehend the beauty of "Bion's epitaph on the death of Adonis," by being able merely to repeat by memory twenty lines of the Greek, though the "sonorous melody of the poem," was the cause of the writers selecting it.

If Euler's pupil was able to calculate a converging series as far as the seventeenth term, and found the results to within one unit at the fifteenth figure by the power of memory alone—why, then, it is probable that the Sack Indian, by the same, might comprehend the beauty of the Greek poet, as it would seem in eight days he was able to delineate the picturesque beauties of Frankfort, and acquired as much knowledge as if he had read Pousin Rosa's *jun.* Wonderful effects of Memory.

Now I perceive the secret of Dufief's art of learning the French language by getting the whole dictionary by heart.

AN OBSERVER

Prices at Martinique.—The United States Consul at St. Pierre's Matrinique, writes to the Editor of the Advocate, that the sale of flour is permitted for the supply of the Island. He quotes flour at sixteen dollars, and rice at nine.

Latest from England.—The fast-sailing ship *Nestor*, Capt. Sterling, arrived yesterday in 33 days from Liverpool. On her outward passage, the *Nestor* reached Liverpool in 20 days from this port—of course, she has been, including both passages, only 53 days at sea.

Lord Exmouth sailed from Portsmouth, on his expedition to Algiers, on the morning of the 25th. of July. It is stated in some of the London papers, that on his arrival in the Mediterranean, his Lordship would be joined by the Dutch and American squadrons. We presume however, that this statement, at least, so far as it relates to the American squadron, will prove to have been entirely incorrect.

It is said that a farther reduction is contemplated in the British military establishment.

The Nepaul war, in India, terminated in March last. The treaty of Peace between the British government and the Rajah of Nepaul was ratified on the 4th of that month.

Captain Sterling is the bearer of despatch

es from our Consul at Liverpool to the Secretary of State.

A letter, dated Liverpool August 2, quotes the following prices:—

Ashes Pot, 57 a 60; Pearl do. 54 a 65; Cotton, Georgia Upland, 17 1-2d a 20 1-4; Sea Island ordin. and short staple, 19d a 2s; very fine, 2s 2d. a 2s 8d; New-Orleans 19 a 22 1-2.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The alarm in this city respecting the armaments going out to Canada has greatly subsided. Money is getting more plentiful, and there is apparently a reviving confidence amongst the commercial classes of society.—The Funds have improved nearly one per cent.; Consols which were yesterday 62 7-8, are to-day 63 5-8.

A mail from Flanders arrived last night, and accounts from Malta are said to have been received at Frankfort of a massacre of christians (English, French and Spanish,) at Tunis, on the 1st of June. We trust and believe there is no foundation for this intelligence, and that it will be found to relate only to the atrocities committed at Tunis which have for some time been known in this country.

The preliminary conferences of the Diet to be held at Frankfort were to commence on the 5th, and the solid opening to take place on the 7th instant.

The Princess Charlotte is so much recovered, that only the weather prevents her from going out; but Prince Leopold, we are sorry to hear, is now indisposed.

The French Funds decline. The five per cent.—Consols on Wednesday were 57 1-4 fr.—Bank Auctions, 1,050.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.

A letter from Paris, speaking of commerce; says the stagnation still continues: colonial produce is in little demand: cottons have fallen, and coffees are in no request: but sugars have experienced a slight increase.—By the Brussels papers, we find that the Russian minister, Count Czernichig is now on his way to Vienna, charged with important dispatches to the Emperor of Austria.—The French papers assert that the harvest in Spain is so abundant that places cannot be found wherein to store the grain.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENTS.

Royal Exchange, Wednesday Evening July, 13.

Algerine expedition.—Much surprise has been excited by the return of the Thames and Dover frigates into port. They accompanied Lord Exmouth. The greater astonishment is produced on hearing that they are to be paid off. It was supposed to be the intention of government to take permanent possession of Algiers, but this conjecture has been disproved by the return of these frigates, and by a nearer acquaintance with the force

embarked suited to the land service, which would be wholly inadequate to such a purpose. It is understood that several Turkish ships of war had arrived in the Bay of Algiers; but it was not known whether this maritime power was to be employed in the defence of the place, or to co-operate with the hostile armaments, which expected to consist of three distinct squadrons, from Great Britain, the United States and from Holland. Several inhabitants of Algiers, lately from Africa, were on this exchange to-day, and they represent the preparations of the Dey, as very considerable, and indulge the confident expectation, that the British Admiral will be frustrated in his design.

We had the pleasure to announce yesterday the termination of the war in India, by the final ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Nepal, on the 4th March. The important intelligence is communicated in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 5th of March, brought by Admiral Cockburn, who reached town yesterday from Portsmouth, where he arrived on Thursday from St. Helena. The ship Sherborne, charged with the dispatches, arrived at St. Helena on the 18th June, the day previous to Sir George sailing from thence in his Majesty's ship Northumberland. The campaign which preceded this happy result, although of not more than a fortnight's duration, produced, however, several smart actions; in one particularly which took place on the 2d or 3d of March, the enemy resisted with great bravery: about 500 of them fell in battle, and our loss was comparatively small; though there is some slight foundation for the report which reached this country through France, that the Company's troops had been worsted, inasmuch as they were, we understand, in the first instance taken by surprise (probably through some advantage of local knowledge possessed by the enemy,) but soon recovered themselves, repulsed the assailants, and obtained the victory which led to the important diplomatic transaction above described.

Yesterday the great mortar taken from the French, was brought from Woolwich, and placed on the platform prepared for it on the parade in St. James's Park. It is surrounded by a canvass building, whilst the workmen are preparing the ornamental decorations, to prevent being interrupted by the number of curious spectators.

We received this morning the Paris papers of Wednesday. The following are extracts:—

Paris, July 31—The Count D'Euraigues is arrived from London at Paris.

The nine persons condemned to solitary confinement in the case of the "conspiracy of the Patriots of 1816," will be exposed in the pillory this day, on the Palace of Justice.

Letters from Bordeaux state that several ships had arrived there from Gaudaloupe and

Martinique.—They have brought news from those Colonies to the 22d June, at which date they enjoyed perfect order and tranquillity. The paucity of ships had raised the freight to an excessive price. The ships arrived obtained thirty deniers freight in the pound for sugar, and thirty-six for coffee. The owners will have consequently made great profit.

The benefits of the Virginia rule are now apparent. Our finances disordered—public confidence destroyed—our commerce idle at our wharves, or worse than idle in unprofitable voyages. Gold and silver driven from circulation, and more general distress than ever before was witnessed. These, O Virginia, are the trophies of thy policy! But the dead do not complain! Those poor fellows who fought our battles and bled so nobly, cannot tell us how much our country suffered in their miseries from a war, begun without preparation and conducted without wisdom. Can any one inform us how many men were enlisted during the war. How many troops there were at its commencement; how many were discharged, and what number were retained? We wish to get at the fact. *How many men perished by battle and sickness?* It is an important item! Does any man know? or is it a picture too dreadful to look at?—*Phil. True Amer.*

From the Virginia Patriot.

The Grand Lama is seldom seen, lest he should injure his dignity. It was the advice of the fourth Harry to his nimble footed son not to make his person too common among the vulgar. Mr. Niles of Baltimore but once in a while, amid the variety of matter that appears in his Register, deigns to favour the world with his precious and profound remarks. Commencing a new volume he has condescended to favour his readers with a quantity of his wisdom and logic, his wild aim at grammar and more wild at wit.

"On commencing the present new editorial year we have not much to say." True, there is not much said in six columns, but there are very many words.—A venerable clergyman in New-England was accustomed to date all events, before and after he delivered his election sermon. On all occasions this was his era: Let me see, he would say, that happened twenty-five, or sixty-four years before I delivered my election sermon before the governor, council and legislature. Our vulgar era, or that from the Declaration of Independence, seem of little consequence: let us hereafter begin the year, Aug. 31st, the Editorial era of Niles's Register.

Niles generally has, every week, a page or two of little items of news, sometimes true and sometimes false, selected with his judgment: of which he modestly says: "The 'Foreign Articles,' inserted in this paper are made up with three times as much labour as it would cost to fill up the space they occupy with what is dignified by being called original matter. It is easy for a man that holds a free pen to dash off eight or ten pages of a common sized volume, on the familiar subjects of the day, and with very small exertion of mind."—Who has a more free pen than the editor of the Register; one less restrained by reason, truth, or syntax? Ah, little geniuses write: Mr. N. col-

lects: he dashes off a Register, the materials of which are obtained by the good sense of his scissors, the pains of which are three times as great as the labour of the brain. But he "gleans the substance of ten thousand columns of what is called news—which appears to have been made for no other purpose than to fill up the newspapers."—"We put nothing in merely to fill up our pages."—True, he frequently puts nothing in—and, as he says, merely to fill up his pages.—And, notwithstanding his general exaltation above the common and easy labour of writing, we have, on this anniversary, six columns of it—merely to fill up the Register. We will allow Mr. Niles, if not judgment in the scissors, judgment in not writing much himself: nor can he carry that judgment too far. Any body can write; but to select, *hoc opus; hic labor est.*

He talks of "our tables" and "my political essays." Is there more than one of him? He has a great deal of *ego-tism*, such as—I feel—I remark—I would, &c. and not a little *nosmet-ism*, such as, *our industry—our collection—we deserved, &c.* Let us have for the future but one of them.

We have known editors to complain of their writings being pilfered, but not of their selections. Mr. N. after his weekly scissor exercise in selecting paragraphs of news, complains that "not less than thirty or forty country printers make no ceremony in filling their papers from the few pages I allow to foreign articles." Who can these country thieves be? Cruel creatures to wrong a city editor of his principal hold on fame:

"It were a sin to rob him of his *mite*."

"As to my political essays and remarks, a few observations may be useful, though I shall probably have to repeat things, that I have said before. Some have considered me as unnecessarily hostile to crowned heads and to the government of Great Britain. I disavow that I am so to either, further than naturally grows out of a defensive state. I may be mistaken in this. The serious opposition that I feel to every establishment of government or religion, not built upon the free will and supported by the sober reason of the people, may deceive me. I would not, however, set up for a reformer of European systems for European countries; and think that I only endeavor to prevent their growth in my own."

But—it may be asked, how do those crowned heads and established priests, with the British government, place you on the defensive? What are kings and priests, than panders, to the people of the United States? I will endeavour to answer these reasonable questions, as well by shewing the nature of the warfare against the republic, as in describing its effects."

He then proceeds, as an agent of the United States, to combat the crowned heads and priests of Europe; and argues so well that probably they will soon lose their trades: nobody will employ them, on account of the bad character Mr. N. gives them. "What are kings and priests than panders to the people of the United States?" This is beautiful English. Still Mr. N. so hates the English that he is determined never to use their language. But how are they panders? Panders! for what? Does Mr. N. know the meaning of the word? Perhaps as well as he does his "fact in extenso."

Against "kingcraft and priestcraft" Mr. Niles writes with so much elegance and force, that we must not be surprised, should we shortly find that

kings and priests exist no more, being annihilated by the potent pen of this their arch enemy. To combat their errors he says, he has opposed reason, "and I have the vanity to believe," says he, "that I have done a little good this way." So might the pismire, acting the prior syllable of his name into Jones's Falls, exclaim:—how this will raise the tide in the Mediterranean.

We should not thus notice the Register, the vastness of vanity being proportioned often to the feebleness of intellect, and neither dangerous; if the editor really adhered to that truth which he pretends to make his guide. The editor would be entirely impotent, if he gave only facts: but what are we to think of a man who says "we have distributed no secret service money among her [the British] people."—Oh the FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS given to Henry were given to an Irishman. True; Mr. N. is a very honest editor.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Confession of Negro Jim, who was lately hanged in Person County, charged with having murdered his master, Henry A. Jones.

On Tuesday the first day of April, Jim stated to myself, the brother of his master, Henry A. Jones, that on the Friday night before, his master sent him to take Mr. Claiborne Bevil, a near neighbour, home on a horse—when he returned, without making any stay at Bevil's, he found his master dead. Two negro women the property of the deceased, Clarissa and Vienna, having murdered him, in his absence.—That observing the situation of things, he thought the murder might be kept secret, and rendered all assistance in his power to conceal and destroy the body, in the following manner, viz. Himself and Clarissa took it to a log heap in the plantation, about 200 yards from the house, and made a large fire in it; a little before break of day, they went to the log heap, found the body much burnt, but not enough consumed to be easily concealed—they therefore took the remaining parts to an unfrequented spot, on a branch of South Hyco, where they deposited them among the rocks till night, when they threw one arm into the creek, and took the other remaining bones back to the house, cut off the flesh, which remained on them, then broke them into as small pieces with an axe as was practicable, and endeavoured again to burn them; insisting all the while that the woman killed his master in his absence, to which statement he adhered until he was taken to jail, where the women had been confined several days before.—Immediately on being taken to jail, he varied his statement, and told every person with whom he conversed that he killed his master himself, about a 150 yards from the house, between the house and the creek, on Saturday night; that the women had no knowledge of the murder, and therefore rendered no assistance either in its commission or concealment. From this statement he appeared determined not to be

driven, as he invariably made the same representation to all who questioned him on the subject, until the day after sentence had been pronounced against him, which was several days after he was found guilty by the jury on the 14th July.—He then made the following statement differing from both the preceding, viz: That the woman Clarissa told him on his return from Bevil's on the 20th March last, that she had killed her master, by giving him several blows on the head with an axe, and cried and begged him to assist her to conceal the body which he did as above stated; and he believed the other woman Vienna, was innocent of any participation in the murder, but supposes she had knowledge of the course pursued in destroying the body. This last statement he affirmed to be true under the gallows. It is generally believed, this last statement was fabricated by Jim after the women were acquitted under the expectation of thereby procuring a pardon. The preceding is believed to be a correct representation of the different statements made by the criminal from the time of his arrest to that of his execution; much more was said by him, concerning his master's private character and domestic economy, and also respecting the conduct of several other persons in the neighbourhood, charged them with a connivance at the murder before and after it was done, the publication of which it is thought would be both unnecessary and imprudent—as respects the deceased no matter what were his faults and imperfections, charity now requires, that the veil of forgetfulness should be cast over them, it would be impious and sacrilegious to calumniate the ashes of the dead.—As to what he said of others, it is believed it would be imprudent to publish it, as it might then be metamorphosed into a writing of that defamatory character and quality, which the lawyers christen a libel, the uttering and publishing of which, would subject one to an action for the injury and damage sustained. A few hours before the unfortunate dec'd. is supposed to have been murdered, several of his neighbours were at his house, all of whom say he was deeply intoxicated. The dec'd. was regarded by his acquaintance as a strictly honest man and uncommonly prompt and punctilious in adjusting his business with his neighbors.

"A wit's a feather, and a chief's a rod;
An honest man's the noblest work of God."

E. D. JONES.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Sept. 6.

Dreary prospects.—The drought, in many parts of our state, has been so severe the past spring and summer, as almost to destroy the prospect of making bread corn. In several of our western, (and usually most fertile) countries, many farmers, despairing of makin

corn, are cutting down the stalks, as hay for their cattle.—Great numbers are disposing of their property, and preparing to emigrate to the west and south. In the eastern and north-eastern section of the state, the drought has been less severe, and crops are stated to be pretty good. Our farmers need not be reminded of the necessity of sowing an unusual quantity of small grain this fall.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

Several of the Democratic papers have a very hard task on their hands, at the present time, and that is—to adjust and settle their comparative merits, as members of “the great republican family.” They take more pains about it than the dispute is worth—for it is very certain that the best of them do not rise high enough in the scale, to become objects of either envy or jealousy to the remainder.

The editors of the Richmond Enquirer, and the Philadelphia Aurora, have been for some time deeply engaged in this controversy, and the issue was left doubtful, at the date of the last advices. Ritchie says Duane, is an *apostate*; and Duane pays the debt, by calling Ritchie a *Sycophant*. We presume if they should each prove the assertion, they would be in no better plight than they were when they began—no virtuous man would think the better or worse, of either of them.

Ritchie has lately published an article of more than three sturdy columns, on his own merits, and what he considers his country man's demerits. A greater curiosity, in *this way*, we do not recollect to have seen. At the same time we are prepared to be as much amused with the reply when it comes—for in the game they are now playing, it is difficult to say which is the greatest champion. Ritchie has one advantage—he puts on the *appearance of modesty*, and makes a sort of apology for *prattling in his own behalf*—and only affects to justify it by the necessity of the case. We do not learn that Duane lays any claim to modesty.

Ritchie displays, at great length, his own political conduct, on a great variety of subjects—such as *his having called on Thomas Jefferson, in 1806, to lay down his power at the end of eight years, his denunciation of the Yazoo report, though recommended by three Cabinet Councillors, the stand he took in 1807, upon the French Decrees, and British Orders, his calling for an appeal to arms, when the Aurora was frightened, his vehemence for means to conduct the war, his denunciation of the imbecility of congress for refusing to lay taxes, his denunciation of Doctor Eustis as secretary of war, his denouncing the pusillanimity of the Congress of December and January, 1814, [these two congresses were a good way apart] his defending the*

principles of the constitution, according to the creed of '98 and 99, *his denunciation of the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, and his declaring the present National Bank, an infraction of the constitution.* Here is certainly a long catalogue of merit; though we very much expect to see one at least *as long*, from his adversary, Duane—particularly *in the line of denunciation*—they both are great at that part of democratic employment.

Whilst Ritchie defends his own *integrity* with great resolution and obstinacy, he does not forget that he may also gain something by attacking his enemy—that though the war on his part is really defensive, yet following the brilliant example of our administration, in the late contest with Great Britain, he considers that it is allowable, under that species of controversy, to invade the territory of the foe, or in other words, *to defend our seamen from imprisonment, by taking Canada*; he therefore assails Duane with great, and almost ferocious courage. In doing this among other atrocious offences, he charges him with having *shifted sides*, occasionally; and particularly on the subject of the Bank. How the fact is we pretend not to know. If Ritchie has always kept up his consistency, and *stuck to one side*, he undoubtedly has the consolation of reflecting, that he has always been in the wrong. If Duane has tried both sides, he may have the satisfaction, at least, of having been, by accident, once in a while on the right.

Ritchie professes himself to be a friend to the administration, though “*not blind to its defects*,” and says he “cannot consent to break it up from any chance of obtaining a federal or other administration which is likely to exist.” This is according to the true principles of “the great republican family”—that is—maintain power in the Virginia party, at all hazards—no matter what defects they may possess—only keep the public concerns out of federal, or even other democratic hands than those of the dynasty, and then, whether the constitution be preserved or destroyed, is an affair of minor importance.—Such is the real exposition of the text above cited, and the principles of the party.

Ritchie complains that Duane is not a *gentleman*; and says that he “never was known to have produced an *argumentative essay in his life*,” and declares that his “*compositions are a perfect satire upon grammar and taste.*” We are very much surprized to find such a remark as this, from such a quarter, and on such a subject. We had always supposed, before, that it was a well settled point among these foreign politicians and statesmen, who take so much pains to *instruct us*, that they were scholars, grammarians, and men of taste, by instinct—that they were by nature

possessed of faculties of such an elevated and extraordinary character, that they needed no advantages of education to improve them. We thought that they all agreed on this point, however much they might differ on others.—On what other ground do their reputations as instructors stand? What but instinct makes a public teacher of Ritchie, Binns, Carey, Duane, and twenty more of the same sort?

As for the plan of rejecting men from their party, or from their confidence, merely because *they are not gentlemen*, if they follow it but a very short time, they will find themselves sadly reduced in numbers.

THE RIVER JORDAN.

From "Chateaubriand's Travels in Greece, Palestine, Egypt and Barbary."

We advanced for an hour and an half with excessive difficulty over a fine white sand. We were approaching a grove of palm trees and tamarinds which to my great astonishment I perceived in the midst of this sterile tract. The Arabs all at once stopped, and pointed to something that I had not yet remarked at the bottom of the ravine. Unable to make out what it was, I perceived what appeared to be sand in motion. On drawing nearer to this singular object, I beheld a yellow current, which I could scarcely distinguish from the sands on its shores. It was deeply sunk below its banks, and its sluggish streams rolled slowly on. This was the Jordan.

I had surveyed the great rivers of America with that pleasure which solitude and nature impart; I visited the Tyber with enthusiasm, and sought with the same interest the Eurotas and the Cephissus; but I cannot express what I felt at the sight of the Jordan. Not only did this river remind me of a renowned antiquity, and one of the most celebrated names that the most exquisite poetry confined to the memory of man; but its shores presented to my view the theatre of the miracles of my religion. Judea is the only country of the world, that revives in the traveller the memory of human affairs, and of celestial things, and which, by this combination produces in the soul a feeling and idea which no other region is capable of exciting.

The Arabs stripped and plunged into the Jordan. I durst not follow the example on account of the fever by which I was still tormented; but I fell upon my knees on the bank with my two servants and the drogoman of the monastery. Having no Bible with us, we could not repeat the passage of Scripture relating to the spot where we now were; but the drogoman, who knew the customs of the place, began to sing, *Ave Maria stella*. We responded, like sailors at the end of their voyage. I then took up some water of the river in a leathern vessel; it did not seem to me as sweet as sugar, according to the expres-

sion, of a pious missionary. I thought it, on the contrary, rather, brackish: but though I drank a considerable quantity, I felt no inconvenience from it; nay, I think it would be very pleasant, if it were purified from the sand which it carries along with it.

About two leagues from the place where we halted, I perceived higher up the river, a thicket of considerable extent. I determined to proceed thither, for it is calculated this must be the spot where the Israelites passed the river, facing Jericho, where the manna ceased to fall, where the Hebrews tasted the first fruits of the land of Promise, where Naaman was cured of his leprosy and lastly where Christ was baptised by St. John.—Towards this place we advanced, but as we drew near to it, we heard the voices of men in the thicket. Unfortunately the human voice, which cheers you every where else, and which you would love to hear on the banks of the Jordan, is precisely what alarms you in these deserts. The Bethlemites and the drogoman proposed an immediate retreat; but I was determined to examine the river facing the spot where we then stood. They yielded with reluctance to my resolution, and we again repaired to the bank of the Jordan, which a bend of the river had carried to some distance from us on the right. I found it of about the same width and depth as at a league lower down, that is, six or seven feet deep close to the shore, and about fifty paces in breadth.

The guides urged me to depart, and Ali Ago himself grumbled. Having finished making such notes as I considered most important, I complied with the wishes of the caravan, and saluted the Jordan for the last time.

A man that used to be drunk when he came home, wallowed about the floor, and said he paid rent for the house, and he would lie where he pleased—At last he fell into the fire, and the maid ran to her mistress and told her she could not get him out. "Let him alone," said she, "he pays rent for the house, and he may lie where he pleases."

Brank—In some parts of Scotland and in Staffordshire, an instrument called a brank is used for correcting scolding women. It is a sort of head piece which opens, and encloses the head of the garrulous and impatient female, whilst an iron, sharp as a chisel, enters the mouth, and renders the bustling and noisy inmate silent, peaceable and motionless. Dr. Plott, has given a plate of the instrument, which he calls a scolding bridle. When the lady is duly tamed by it, she is led in triumph through the streets, preceded by her rejoicing husband (if she has one) whose ears no longer tingle with the sharp tones of her voice. Dr. Plott prefers this to the ducking stool, because he says the woman, who is exercised with this stool, may scold at regular intervals between each dip—but when adorned with the scolding bridle, the lady (*noieus ant volens*)

are, it seems, projecting a new plan of warfare, in case of the renewal of hostilities.

DRAINING THE LAKES.

Lake Champlain.—A wag of this town was lately travelling to New-York, and while passing where the American fleet is laid up in Lake Champlain, it became the subject of conversation. The American gentleman did not fail of lustily boasting of what their squadron had achieved in the late war, and of what it would perform should hostilities again take place; to which our wit gravely replied, that they were out of their reckoning; for that the British government would soon fall upon a measure that would render the American naval force useless. This naturally excited astonishment among those vain glorious gentry, but when they were told, "it was intended to make a wide cut 9 feet deeper than the rapids of St Johns, which would almost drain the Lakes," they were confounded.—Such a scheme is very practicable, and would cost less money in the execution than the building and equipment of the squadron, which was captured at the battle before Plattsburg. [Montreal Paper.]

From the Montreal Herald.

The great commercial house of Gordon, Murphy, O'Farrel & Co. of London and Madrid, having suspended payment, and which is likely to be one of the most extensive and mischievous failures that has ever taken place in Europe, you might therefore insert the following particulars, from a person intimately acquainted with their concerns, and which might be interesting to some of your mercantile readers.

Messrs. Gordon, Murphy, O'Farrel & Co. were for a number of years bankers to the Court of Madrid, brokers and money agents to the Spanish government for all the affairs with South America, sole monopolists of all the wool from the royal Spanish flocks, estimated at 300,000 head of the best pauler and merino breed, they were extensively concerned with houses, in Mexico, Lima, Vera Cruz, Buenos Ayres and Havanna. They were intrusted by the Spanish government with freighting all the register ships for South America with European produce; they removed their chief establishment to London a short time before the French entered Madrid in 1808, but have, on the return of Ferdinand, resumed their banking business in Madrid, although they had but a small share of the government transactions, (that having been for these three years past transacted by the great Spanish London house of Firmin de Tasstet Solilla, & Co.) Messrs. Murphy, Gordon, & Co. employed upwards of 60 clerks in their London house, and upwards of 300 in their different establishments. They estimated their profits in 1811 at 237,000*l.* and returns at 7 millions. Mr. Gordon is member

of Parliament for the city of Worcester, in England.

Mr. Murphy and Mr. O'Farrel enjoy in Spain the rank of *Hidaljos*, or Noblemen.—The father of Mr. Murphy has withdrawn from the concern some years ago, and has purchased near Carlow in Ireland, a noble estate formerly belonging to the Barrington family, for which he paid 370,000*l.* he has a son, Dean of the Cathedral in Toledo, and one of the royal almoners. A succession of heavy losses is assigned as the cause of their failure, especially by the great banking house of Lord French, in Dublin, with whom they were in contract for supplying the allied armies in the peninsula; also, by the house of Emanuel Gormez del Torra, Marcarrado and Co. The house of Orielly, Younge & Co. which has also failed, was always considered as an accommodation house for Messrs. Gordon, Murphy & Co. This failure is the greatest shock that Manchester, Glasgow, and Yorkshire, ever experienced. The two aforesaid houses exported more manufactured goods than any six houses, their account current with one house in Leeds generally exceeded 70,000*l.*

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

Price of American Stocks.—Three per cent. 51; War six per cent. 81.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Mr. Litchford, the king's messenger, arrived on Tuesday morning at the foreign office, Downing-street, in a chaise and four, with important dispatches from Lord Cathcart, at St. Petersburg, by way of Berlin and Helvoetsluys. He also brought dispatches for Count Leiven from the Russian government. Mr. Litchford made a most expeditious journey, being only 16 days, he having left St. Petersburg on the 14th of July, and arrived in London the 30th. Mr. Litchford found the roads in Hanover and Holland in a most dreadful state, owing to the quantity of rain that has fallen.

Letters received yesterday from Leghorn of the 13th ult. mention, that the Ex-King of Holland was living retired at the baths of Lucca. He was without either retinue or equipage, nor did his ambition require any to make him happy. The Ex-Empress Maria Louisa was expected at the same place about the 14th, for the benefit of sea-bathing. Her uncle, the grand duke, was expected to accompany her.

The following is the amount of the British naval force up to this day. In commission, 221 ships and vessels; ordinary and repairing for service 375; building, 20—Total 616.

Another Daring River Piracy.—On Sunday morning last, about 3 o'clock, the ship Chapman, lying at her moorings in the Buoy, Blackwall, was boarded, and forcibly broken open by a boat's crew, and robbed of a considerable quantity of East India sugar, coffee, &c. in bags; when a gang was breaking into the hold, the mate was alarmed, and immediately ran forward, and saw a man by the name of Neale, a notorious character from Deptford; he collared him, and said, "You rascal I have caught you at last," and a great scuffle ensued, but in which Neal got disengaged,

and jumped many feet into the water. In the mean time the boat's crew, with their booty, left the ship. The mate again endeavored to stop their progress, and threw a copper stannecheon, 14lbs. weight, overboard into the boat which, from the cries heard, must have done some injury. He then threw another into the water after Neal, but which did no damage. They all with their plunder made off, and have not since been heard of.

The quantity of silver currency now in circulation is truly astonishing. Every retailer and banker is absolutely oppressed with it. From the Post-offices in the West we understand it is sent up to London in bags of 100l. and upwards, at a time. Our readers remember, that a few months past the reverse of this was the case, and both payers and receivers were every hour and in every place embarrassed by the want of small change. It is now evident that the strong and general persuasion of this want created, by hoarding, the very want it feared. In this specimen, then, of the effects of a want of general confidence, we have perhaps the right clue to part of the evil which now oppresses our agriculture and commerce.

Litchfield pap.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

A GREAT SCHEME TO AFFECT THE ESCAPE OF NAPOLEON.

The escape of Bonaparte from St. Helena is a "consummation devoutly to be wished" for innumerable reasons, which I will enumerate—In the first place I consider his liberation and re-establishment upon the throne of France, absolutely necessary to the *liberty of the Press*. Many Presses are in imminent danger of being ruined for the want of news! News is as necessary to a press as grist to a mill—without news the palladium of our rights must cease its operations, and be deprived of that greatest of political blessings, *locomotion*. It is obvious too, that the editor of the press must share the same fate. Fellow citizens! Sons of Freedom! Are you willing to see the liberty of the press endangered by the confinement of Bonaparte! England and the regal tyrants of Europe, we know have always been inimical to the freedom of the press, and is it not obvious that the overthrow and confinement of Napoleon, is a grand stroke for the destruction of that vast engine of freedom?—certainly it is; the unholy object of the holy league—A second reason why Bonaparte should be liberated is, that he would certainly prevent a *seven years famine*—The extraordinary unfavorableness of the season to vegetation; the spots on the sun; the Earthquake on Wednesday night—(at the theatre) and the eruption of a mountain which took place during the performance of Columbus and other portentous signs announce an impending famine!—I say Bonaparte can prevent it, if liberated from St. Helena and placed upon the throne of France, as I will immediately show—It is certain that the means of subsistence must be proportioned to

the number of inhabitants—The means of subsistence will be alarmingly diminished by the causes above mentioned and the obvious method to prevent a famine is to diminish the number of eaters to a just proportion to the means of subsistence. Bonaparte is the very *dandy* to perform this operation—Give him an army; let him make war upon the world, as he certainly would; and let him kill one half to prevent the other from starving—Fellow citizens! sons of freedom! do you wish to avoid the horrors of famine? then haste to the polls, one and all and vote for Monroe, who is friendly to Napoleon and will exert himself to affect his freedom and thus prevent the impending calamity—I have now given two grand reasons why Napoleon should be on the Bourbon throne, the rest are *innumerable*.

My readers must be convinced of the importance of restoring the great Corsican to freedom, and cry out "let it be done! let it be done!" but how shall it be done?—attend to the following grand scheme.—It is known that Napoleon is fond of philosophical pursuits. Let him have, if he has not, a chemical laboratory—let him have a large observatory on a high house, and so surrounded with planks, that no person on the outside can see his operations there—then let him obtain permission to be always alone, or with only his friends, in the laboratory or observatory, under pretence of being fond of study and solitude—now every thing is prepared; his liberation is certain! In the laboratory let him manufacture his hydrogen gas, and in the observatory let him make a balloon! It is done! it is done! the balloon is already charged—Napoleon mounts the aerial car! the winds, long and strong bear him towards the coast of America!"

"He comes! he comes! the hero comes!
Sound the trumpets, beat the drums—
Flush'd with a purple grace
He shows his *honest face*"—

The balloon this moment descends on Monticello—Mr. Jefferson runs out—they see each other! they fly into each others arms—"How do you do? my dear Nappy!" says Jefferson—

"Very well I thank you my dear Tommy, how are all your concerns?" says Nappy! but what pen can adequately describe the transports of such a meeting!—Nappy would throw his cocked hat into the air, and shout "safe by gar;"—and Tommy would jump up for joy, clap his feet three times together, and tear his red breeches as if heaven and earth were coming together!—then the national ship that Mr. Madison sent John Henry away in would bear Bonaparte to France, and thus would a famine be prevented and the freedom of the press be restored, and all the printers would have a great feast, and celebrate the day of his restoration every

year, till doomsday—But let us return to St. Helena—Bonaparte is soon missed—the alarm is raised—the laboratory is broken into, but “the bird has flown!” they call him, they capsize tables, chairs, and even turn over a newspaper to see if he is under it! he is not there!—they break open a chest to see if he has locked himself up—he is not there, and finally they perceive his old *chapeau bras*, and turn it up, to see if he has not hid under that—but he is gone!—At length they find upon his table, a letter written with his own hand! they open and read as follows—

“*Surge ut prosim!*”

“Adieu to the Isle of mist! the Eagle has risen on the wings of the wind! I have yoked Eolus to an air balloon and shall crack my whip and away immediately! driven from earth, I now subjugate the dominions of the wind—as Elijah ascended in a chariot of fire, with horses of fire, so does Napoleon ascend. If I can, I will kick Phœbus, and take from him the chariot of the sun; perhaps I may fall like Phœton, but like him I will also scorch the rascally world, to my heart’s desire—If I fail in getting the chariot of the sun, I shall endeavor to get on the back of a comet, and if I do by gar! I’ll run him plump upon England, and give Moscow and Petersburg a sweep with his fiery tail “and from his horrid hair shake pestilence and war.” If I fail in these undertakings, I shall proceed to Monticello and there obtain a vessel from Mr. Jefferson and Madison and sail to France

Yours, &c.

NAPOLEON.”

Shout O ye democrats generally, and Editors particularly, for your friend and benefactor is free! the liberty of the Press is restored! a famine is prevented! Napoleon is Emperor of France and Jemmy Monroe president of the United States—“all’s well that ends well.”

Fratterretto the magician.

From the National Register.

Important.—We understand the commanding officer in the Mediterranean fleet has been authorised to notify the Dey of Algiers, that he must acknowledge the treaty or expect an immediate war. His refusal we are informed, will amount to a declaration of hostilities.

From the Federal Republican

PERSECUTION.—The consequence of permitting unprincipled democrats to sit as judges of our Elections, have been severely felt by our political brethren of Montgomery county at the September election. At the polls held at Rockville, the village where Mr. Hanson resides, one of the federal judges happened to be absent. Upon Mr. Hanson’s offering to vote, the democratic judge rudely remarked that his ballot could not be received. Mr. H. demanded the reason. The reply was—you

have no right to vote, as you have not residence. Upon this Mr. H. temperately and dispassionately argued the point, and concluded by offering to swear that his residence had been in the county for the last five years and that he had never gained, desired, or attempted to gain, a residence any where else. The federal judge said, if Mr. Hanson would swear, he supposed it would remove every difficulty; but the democratic judge refused to receive his oath—Mr. Hanson then offered to examine witnesses, two of whom were, on the spot, but the judge refused to examine testimony. Upon this, Mr. H. remarked, that there was nothing left for him, but to seek that redress which the laws of his country allowed, observing, at the same time, to the bye standers, you see the consequences of appointing democratic judges.

Mr. Hanson instantly ordered a writ to be issued in a civil action for damages, but what damages, to be given by a Jury, can remunerate him for the injury received in depriving him of the right of suffrage? The wrong, the outrage and corruption, will appear more glaring when we look into the motives of this democratic judge. Mr. H. is a candidate for the legislature, and by refusing his vote on the ground of residence, it was supposed the people would be induced to withhold their votes from him as he could not be eligible to the legislature, if he was not entitled to a vote, although he has represented the county in Congress, three years last past.

From the Boston Palladium of Sep. 10.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

We received yesterday, via Portsmouth, the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 20th of July. It appears by the following Proclamation, issued by the British Commissioner at the Ionian Islands, that the dissensions which have been sometimes hinted at as existing there, have reached a crisis.

A PROCLAMATION.

By H. E. the Right Honorable Sir THOMAS MAITLAND, G. C. B. of H. B. M. Most Honourable Privy Council, Lt. General, and Commander in Chief of H. M. Forces in the Mediterranean, Governor of Malta and its dependencies, and H. M. Lord High Commissioner in the United States of the Ionian Islands.

From the moment of His Excellency’s landing in these States, it has been his most earnest wish and constant endeavour to hush the contest of the passions which have hitherto agitated the public mind, and to compose the unhappy differences to which had given rise the uncertainty of former political relations.

In adopting this principle, His Excellency was solely actuated by the desire of burying in eternal oblivion the memory of the past, and carrying into full effect his Gracious Sovereign’s beneficent intentions towards this Nation, which the Treaty of Paris has placed under his exclusive protection.

But, while His Excellency wished to draw a veil over all past occurrences, it was not to be supposed that he could view with indifference in any quarter, and subsequent to his arrival, any at-

temp to revive former jealousies, or to create new grounds of differences and quarrels.

Animated with these principles, His Excellency, on the one hand, saw with great satisfaction, the generally exemplary conduct of the Natives of these States; but on the other, perceived with the utmost regret, that a few insulated Individuals, of quite a different temper, showed an inclination to cherish ancient feuds and to raise new ones, to propagate dissensions under false and imaginary pretences, and lastly to consolidate their improper and usurped authority, by endeavouring to establish a diversity of interests between the protecting Sovereign and the protected States.

Although, his Excellency had been, for some time, aware of the injury which the public service must necessarily experience from such a line of conduct, yet he was willing to believe that those persons, independently of their duty to their country, would be prompted, by the consideration of their own interests, to form more correct notions of their situation. In this expectation His Excellency suffered, for some time the Senate of Corfu to remain in a state which he ought to have amended; a conduct for which he can find no apology but in the moderation of his views, and the uprightness of his intentions.

But every sense of moderation must yield to the sense of His Excellency's duty to his Sovereign and to the People of these States.

Duty towards his Sovereign forbids his tolerating the continuation of former scenes of disorder; and his obligations to the Ionian People requires that he should no longer suffer their fair and honest intentions to be liable to misrepresentation, in consequence of the inordinate ambition, and personal intrigues and pretensions of a few individuals.

The time is come at last, when the nature of British forbearance should be explained, and the grounds of British moderation made known.

It is time to prove that this forbearance does not proceed from weakness, or from a want of authority, but from a well regulated sense of its power; and that its moderation arises from the consciousness of the justice of its views.

The Lord High Commissioner, acting upon these principles, has, this day, reluctantly transmitted, to the Most Illustrious President of the Senate of Corfu, the documents annexed, for the information of the Public, to the present Proclamation. And, however painful it may be for His Excellency at any time to adopt measures of this description, he will shew, whenever the case shall require it, that the British Government has the necessary authority to carry into effect its just and moderate views, and that his Majesty's Representative will know how to resist every pretension that might secretly or openly, compromise that unity of action and interests between the protecting Sovereign and the protected State, which was the essential basis of the Paris Convention.

The present Proclamation shall be printed in Greek and Italian, and published for the information of all.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM MYER,
Secretary to Government.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Our readers have often heard that Mr.

Jefferson is the author of the Declaration of Independence. The facts connected with the subject are these. A large committee were appointed for the purpose of reporting a Declaration.—This committee selected Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson as a sub-committee to prepare the Declaration; and by an arrangement between these two, the matter was left wholly with Mr. Jefferson. He accordingly drafted a Declaration, which was reported to Congress, and there underwent very material alterations and amendments.—The original draft he afterwards sent to Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia: among whose papers it has since been found, in the hand-writing of Mr. Jefferson. From this draft a copy was taken, which we have in our possession, and publish for the gratification of the curious.—The words and passages in *italics* and enclosed in brackets are those which were struck out, and the words and passages in SMALL CAPITALS inserted, by Congress. It will be seen that Mr. Jefferson descended to some puerilities and intemperance of language which Congress thought unworthy the occasion; and that the appeal to the Supreme Being, which is so solemnly and appropriately made, is not to be found in the original draft.

We understand that a "copy of the original draft" was published some years since in the Boston Chronicle; but that it varied in several respects from this. We are bound, therefore, to presume that to have been incorrect, as the draft from which ours was taken was communicated to Mr. Lee as the original.—The following is a copy of Mr. Jefferson's letter enclosing the Declaration:—

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 8, 1776.

DEAR SIR,

For news I refer you to your brother, who writes on that head. I enclose you a copy of the Declaration of Independence as agreed to by the House, and also as originally framed. You will judge whether it is the better or worse for the critics. I shall return to Virginia after the 11th of August. I wish my successor may be certain to come before that time; in that case I shall hope to see you and Mr. Wythe in Convention, that the business of government, which is of everlasting concern, may receive your aid. Adieu, and believe me to be Your friend and servt.

TH. JEFFERSON.

To RICHARD HENRY LEE, Esq.
at Chantilly Virginia.

A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the

ture's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident : —That all men are created equal ; that they are endowed by their Creator with [*inherent and inalienable*] CERTAIN UNALIENABLE rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness ; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed ; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or [*to*] abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers, in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes ; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are [*more*] disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, RATHER than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, [*begun at a distinguished period, and*] pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies ; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to [*expunge*] ALTER their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of [*unremitting*] REPEATED injuries and usurpations, [*among which appears no solitary fact to contradict the uniform tenor of the rest ; but*] all [*have*] HAVING in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world, [*for the truth of which we pledge a faith yet unsullied by falsehood.*]

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained ; and when so suspended, he has [*neglected utterly*] UTTERLY NEGLECTED to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public records,

for the purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly [*and continually*] for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states ; for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners ; refusing to pass others to encourage their emigrations hither ; and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

[*He has suffered the administration of justice totally to cease in some of these states refusing,*] HE HAS OBSTRUCTED THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE BY REFUSING his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made [*our*] judges dependent on on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new officers [*by a self-assumed power*] and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace standing armies [*and ships of war,*] without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution [*s*] and acknowledged by our laws ; giving assent to their acts of pretended legislation for quartering large bodies of armed troops among us ;

For protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states :

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world ;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent ;

For depriving us IN MANY CASES of the benefits of trials by jury ;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences ;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these states ;

For taking away our charters, abolishing

our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments.

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, [withdrawing his governors, and] by declaring us out of his [allegiance and] protection, AND WAGING WAR AGAINST US.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of of cruelty and perfidy SCARCELY PARALLELED IN THE MOST BARBAROUS AGES, AND TOTALLY UNWORTHY the head of a civilized nation.

He has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontier the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions [of existence.]

[He has incited treasonable insurrections of our fellow-citizens, with the allurements of forfeiture and confiscation of our property.]

He has constrained [others] OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS, taken captive [s] on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friend, and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

[He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian king of Great-Brittain. Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce; and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms amongst us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom he also obtruded them; thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another.]

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a FREE PEOPLE [of a people who mean to be free. Future ages will scarce believe that the hardness of one man adventured, within the short compass of twelve years only, to build a foundation, so broad and undisguised, for tyranny over a people fostered and fixed in principles of freedom.]

Nor have we been wanting in attention [s] to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend AN UNWARRANTABLE [a] jurisdiction over us [these our states.] We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here, [none of which could warrant so strange a pretension; that these were effected at the expense of our own blood and treasure, unassisted by the wealth or the strength of Great Britain; that in constituting, indeed, our several forms of government, we have adopted one common king, thereby laying a foundation for perpetual league and amity with them; but that submission to their parliament was no part of our constitution, nor even in idea, if history may be credited; and] we HAVE appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, [as well as to] AND WE HAVE CONJURED THEM BY the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which [were likely to] WOULD INEVITABLY interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice, and of consanguinity; [and when occasions have been given them by the regular course of their laws, of removing from their councils the disturbers of our harmony, they have by their free elections re-established them in power. At this very time, too, they are permitting their chief magistrate to send over, not only soldiers of our common blood, but (Scotch and) foreign mercenaries to invade and destroy us. These facts have given the last stab to agonizing affection; and manly spirit bids us to renounce for ever these unfeeling brethren. We must endeavour to forget our former love for them.] WE MUST, THEREFORE, ACQUIESCE IN THE NECESSITY WHICH DENOUNCES OUR SEPARATION, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

[We might have been a free and great people together; but a communication of grandeur and of freedom, it seems, is below their dignity. Be it so, since they will have it. The road to happiness and to glory is open to us too; we will climb it apart from them, and acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our eternal separation!]

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, APPEALING TO THE SUPREME JUDGE OF THE WORLD FOR THE RECTITUDE OF OUR INTENTIONS, do in the name and by authority of the good people of these COLONIES, [states, reject and renounce all allegiance and subjection to the kings of Great Britain, and all others who may hereafter claim by, through, or under them; we utterly dissolve all political connexion which may heretofore have subsisted between us and the parliament of Great Britain; and finally, we do assert these colonies to be free and independent states;] SOLEMNLY PUBLISH AND DECLARE, THAT THESE COLONIES ARE AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES THAT THEY ARE ABSOLVED FROM ALL ALLEGIANCE TO THE BRITISH CROWN; AND THAT ALL POLITICAL CONNEXION BETWEEN THEM AND THE STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN IS AND OUGHT TO BE TOTALLY DISSOLVED; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, WITH A FIRM RELIANCE ON THE PROTECTION OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.